



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

consistent with the statement made further on (p. 231) that "since 1896, there has occurred a marked concentration of income in the hands of the very rich." It is important to explain how these two propositions are reconcilable. Of the tables upon which the last-mentioned conclusion is based, it is said (p. 221): "The methods followed in combining the figures were mainly graphic and were too varied to describe." There is a direct and unqualified comparison of Prussian property-tax data and French inheritance-tax data with Wisconsin probate records (*cf.* pp. 90-91). Various further matters of statistical method are open to criticism.

The author of the book under review is evidently fair minded and he has done important work in bringing together a large and varied mass of statistics. But his faculty of statistical analysis does not meet the requirements of his task, or else he did not take time enough for the necessary critical reconsideration of his data and results.

G. P. WATKINS.

NEW BOOKS

ABBOTT, E. *Statistics relating to crime in Chicago. Reprinted from report of the city council on crime of the city of Chicago.* (Chicago: Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. 1915. Pp. 88.)

FISHER, A. *The mathematical theory of probabilities and its application to frequency curves and statistical methods.* Vol. I. *Mathematical probabilities and homographic statistics.* Translated from the Danish. (New York: Macmillan. 1915. Pp. xx, 171. \$2.)

Works on probability and its applications are not so numerous in English as to make a new text undesirable; indeed the textbook literature on this subject in English is small compared with that in some other languages. The present text is characterized by its breadth of view. The author examines various methods of developing his subject, contrasts them, and to a large extent combines them. He does not slur over the difficult or doubtful points of the theory or practice. There is probably no text in English so good for the student who desires a practical or theoretical knowledge of the subject. Especially welcome are the concluding remarks about the dangers of happy-go-lucky statistical researches.

E. B. W.

FROST, N. *A statistical study of the public schools of the southern Appalachian mountains.* (Washington: U. S. Bureau of Education. 1915. Pp. 71.)

WOODS, F. A. and BALTZLY, A. *Is war diminishing? A study of the prevalence of war in Europe from 1450 to the present day.* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1915. Pp. xi, 105. \$1.)